

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Fourth Berkshire Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Fourth Berkshire Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 2.0% (2,460) reside in the Fourth Berkshire Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (467) of Fourth Berkshire Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 69.7% of admissions from the Fourth Berkshire Representative District were male and 30.3% were female.
- Over 58.1% of admissions were between the ages of 30-49.
- 88.9% of admissions were white non-Latino, 6.6% were black non-Latino, 2.14% were Latino, 0.1% were Asians, and 2.2% were other racial categories.
- 56.8 of those admitted to treatment were never married, 13.5% were married, and 19.4% reported not to be married now.
- 24.6% of admissions had less than high school education, 49.4% completed high school, and 26.1% had more than high school education.
- 37.8% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 15.6% of those admitted were homeless.
- 23.1% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

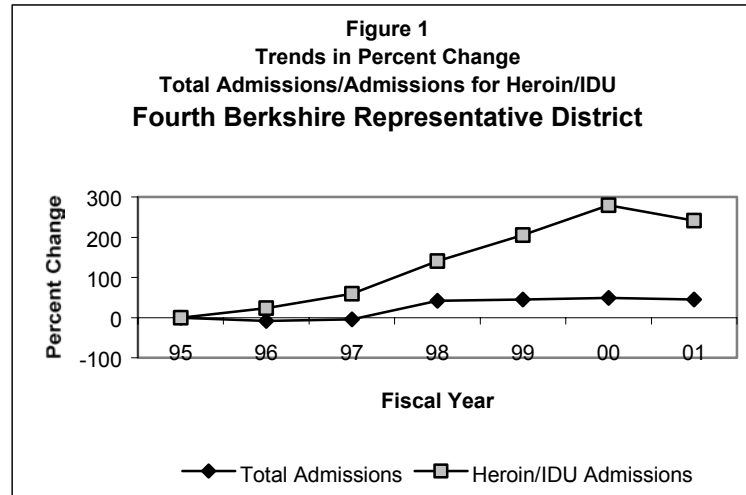
- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Fourth Berkshire Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001							
Fourth Berkshire Representative District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	1,698	1,527	612	311	466	108	78
FY '96	1,550	1,361	623	263	421	134	95
FY '97	1,624	1,408	568	315	362	184	112
FY '98	2,409	2,035	901	456	594	292	155
FY '99	2,460	2,149	987	545	666	343	224
FY '00	2,527	2,200	1,029	555	622	423	283
FY '01	2,460	2,093	1,017	518	594	413	222

- Since FY 1995, residents of Fourth Berkshire Representative District reported an increase across all the drug categories.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, heroin use more than tripled, and, alcohol use increased by 37%, marijuana by 66%, cocaine by 66%, and crack use by 27%.

Heroin and Injection Drug Use:

Figure 1 below shows the proportional increases in all admissions in the Fourth Berkshire Representative District and the proportional increase in admissions reporting heroin and injection drug use, a factor driving increases in HIV¹.



- Total treatment admission for all modalities rose 45% between FY 1995 and FY 2001. During the same period, admissions for heroin and injection drug use treatment increased by 241%.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Fourth Berkshire Representative District.

	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	63.5 %	11.5%	9.9%	2.2%	9.0%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While heroin and cocaine as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was lower than the State average, alcohol, marijuana, and crack was higher within your District.

¹ The Schneider Institute for Health Policy, Brandeis University, 2000